



THE COLONIST.



Vol. II. Subscription Rates—\$3.00 per annum

ST. JOHN'S, N. F., FRIDAY, APRIL 15, 1887.

Single Copies—One Cent.

No. 84.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Speech of Governor General.

Hopes for Amicable Settlement Fishery Dispute.

Resolutions Against Irish Coercion Bill in Canada.

HALIFAX, N.S., April 15.

The Governor General delivered his speech at Ottawa yesterday. He hopes that the fishery negotiations will result in an arrangement honorable and satisfactory to both nations. In the meanwhile the inshore fisheries will be protected. A proposal to establish a department of trade and commerce was submitted to parliament. A canal in Canadian territory to connect lakes Superior and Huron was also proposed.

Curran, member for Montreal, will move a resolution against coercion in Ireland.

Blake has been elected leader of the opposition.

Blair & Co., Bankers of St. John, N.B., have assigned.

Henderson & Pott's paint factory has been burnt involving a loss of twenty five thousand dollars.

Special to the Colonist.

TREPASSEY, this evening.

Two topsail schooners, *Effie Sweet*, Capt. King, six days from Halifax, consigned to the Union Bank, St. John's, and *schr. Pet.*, from Halifax, with cargo of potatoes for Harbor Grace, put in here on Wednesday, wind-bound. Heavy N.E. gale to-day. Brigantine *Dawn* and several schooners and fore-and-afters in the bay try to get in.

OUR ADVERTISING PATRONS.

Auction—cabbage, beef, &c.....J M Lynch
Bankrupt stock.....Geo. Knowling
Money to lend.....ply to Frank D Lilly
Matinee of "Mikado".....see advertisement
Rooms to let.....apply at this office
Variety minstrel troupe.....see advertisement

AUCTION SALES.

To-morrow, (SATURDAY), at 11 o'clock,

By J. M. LYNCH,

At his Room, Beck's Cove,

20 DOZ Cabbage, 100 pieces Beef,

2 T. keys, 5 trams, 5 pcs Bacon,

20 boneless Hams, 5 bxs Cheese, 15 tubs Choice

Oreo—10 & 35 lbs each, a lot new and second-hand

Furniture, a lot Pictures, Knives and Forks,

Clocks and Timepieces, 3 watches, 6 new (chairs—

oak, 2 new Toilet Tables, single & double breadth

Tweeds, 20 prs mens' Boots, 6 prs womens' ditto,

1 doz prs Hose, 40 prs Room paper, 2 brls Hocks,

3 brls Herring, 6 tubs cooking Butter, part brl

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For the Summer Months.

ROOMS

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In Small Sums on Good Security.

Apply to

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100 pairs Ladies' Button Boots—10s

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Ladies' Elastic-side Boots—from 4s to 10s

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Sitting Room and Bed Room,

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LOOK OUT FOR THE ABOVE TROUPE

On Thursday, April 21st,

—IN—

ST. PATRICK'S HALL.

With New Songs, Jokes and Stories.

All the Proceeds for the Poor of St. John's.

Admission 20 cents all over the hall. Doors open at 7.15. Concert to commence at 8, sharp. ap15,tf,f,w&th

We - Are - Now - Offering

—A PORTION OF A—

Bankrupt Stock of Dry Goods.

AND THE NEW

Show-Room is Now Open,

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MOST FASHIONABLE SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS.

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A Matinee for Ladies' and Children

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Total Abstinence Hall, to-morrow (Saturday) Afternoon,

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NEWFOUNDLAND DOG,

167, WATER STREET.

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NEWFOUNDLAND DOG,

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FOR SPRING AND SUMMER WEAR.

These Goods have been personally selected with the greatest care, and comprise some of the choicest designs to be had in the Scotch and English markets. All Goods made up on the premises, under the supervision of an experienced Cutter.

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I AM ADDING TO MY BUSINESS OF

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A Dress-Making Department

which will be under the

Supervision of a First-class Dress-maker.

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(308, Water Street.)

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(continued from second page.)

LOCAL LEGISLATURE.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

TUESDAY, April 5.

Mr. SCOTT—(continued)—The question then arises, how can we provide suitable employment for our females? One way in which this can be accomplished is by employing them to make similar garments to those which are now imported into the colony ready made. Let a protective duty be placed upon the ready made article, and you will find that remunerative employment will be afforded to our women. The difference now in the duty on the raw material and manufactured goods is only five per cent. At one time it was eight per cent. in favour of our home industries. Last year it was seven and a half, and this year, as I observed before, it is only five per cent. Now, this is not fair, for such a change appears to be made in a spirit of hostility to the poor, and the Receiver General will find that there will be a lesser number able to purchase the articles imported. The forty or fifty women who now find employment in the making of oil clothes will lose this means of obtaining a livelihood, as the industry under the present tariff must become extinct. The result of such changes will be that in a short time we will have only two classes in the country—the merchant and the slave. It may not be the desire of the government to reduce us to such a position, but this will be the inevitable result if we do not make an equitable adjustment of the tariff. I hope, therefore, that sufficient protection will be given to our tradesmen, and that a greater distinction will be shown between the unmanufactured article and that which is imported ready made.

The bill relating to the culling of codfish was taken to the legislative council by Mr. Emerson and Mr. O'Mara.

Mr. O'MARA—I have much pleasure in supporting the petition presented by the hon. member Mr. Scott. It is a fact that for years past these engaged in the tailoring business have been obliged to seek employment elsewhere. I was informed to-day that the steamer *Austrian* will take with her on this trip quite a number of our young men and women. (This circumstance should induce the government to take such steps as will prevent this exodus of our people. As has been suggested the government should allow the raw material to come in free of duty be placed on the manufactured article imported. Those who were formerly engaged in the tailoring trade built a large number of the houses on the north side of Water-street, as has been already stated. Their families have continued in the same business, but they have been obliged to leave the country in consequence of the action of the government in this respect. Had it been otherwise these people would be living amongst us to-day, forming a respectable portion of the community and adding to the public revenue. The prayer, then, of the petition should be thoughtfully considered, and when the question of the tariff comes up if we cannot do anything to induce those parties to return to us, let us at all events so act as to try to keep those that are with us in the country.

Mr. MORRIS—In supporting the petition, I may say, that if the protection asked for be given, it will be the means in a very short time of doubling this industry. It is not altogether the interest of those at present engaged in the trade that we should consider, but our attention should also be directed to the encouragement and extension of the business that such protection would give. Look at the character of the employment in which females are obliged to engage in, in connection with the fisheries, and look at them again, actually obliged to barrow fish on the merchants wharves of St. John's. It is a very difficult problem to solve. We cannot say who is to blame. The work has to be done by some persons, and if the merchants can get female labour to suit them, at a lower rate than male labour, we can scarcely find fault with them, but, on the other hand, there cannot be any doubt about its demoralizing effects. It is only a short time ago since the press of the colony published harrowing details, connected with the employment of female labour in the prosecution of the

LABRADOR FISHERY.

details which were sufficient to bring the blush of shame to the cheek of every lover of his country, and of good morals. It is true that the evil results of that system have been much mitigated by the act of last session, which was introduced by the hon. and learned member for Fortune Bay. I know that there are many persons, who are under the impression that in this matter of the protection of "home industries," St. John's has been specially favoured; and that its interest in this particular line, have been the special care of the legislature, to the disadvantage and injury of other parts of the colony. I should be long sorry to be a party to any such thing; the protection of the few at the expense of the many, is not wise legislation, and I, for one, would always set my face against it. It is just as feasible to introduce some industry into some of the large outports, and with as good results as it is in St. John's. It seems a disgrace to us to have oil clothes imported here from the neighboring Province of Nova Scotia, while many of our people have to spend several months of the year in enforced idleness who could be profitably employed in this industry. The quicker we learn to think and act for ourselves the better it will be for us. At the present time there is a feeling of despondency and want of confidence in the country, which, if not shortly eradicated from the minds of our people, will leave us in a state of financial ruin. As my hon. colleague Mr. Callanan has remarked there are hundreds of our people leaving our shores to swell the population of the neighboring republic, and its workers in honest labor. I trust that when this matter comes formally before us, it will

be in such form as will meet the views and wishes of the petitioners.

Mr. MURPHY—I have very much pleasure in supporting the prayer of this petition, and in so doing it is not my intention to occupy the time of the house at present with any extended remarks upon it. But I cannot help observing that since the advent into power of the present government, there has been an exodus from this country of its population. Last year this exodus was confined to the mechanics and the middle class, but this year the fishermen are preparing to leave. A committee representing the tailors' section of the Home Industries society, waited upon the hon. receiver general a short time since, in reference to matters connected with their trade. I believe that the committee was received very graciously by him, so much so, that they left him with the impression upon their minds that they need not expect any concessions from that quarter.

Mr. MORRIS—Like my hon. and learned friend, Mr. Murphy, I intend to defer making any remarks which I have to make in reference to the matter now before us, until the tariff comes up for consideration. When we get into ways and means I shall take the opportunity to go thoroughly into the whole subject. I was forcibly struck with a remark which fell from one of the hon. gentlemen who preceded me. He said that it seemed as if this government were determined to drive the middle class of this country out of it altogether. Such appears to be the case, because there is not a steamer which leaves these shores that does not take away a large number of the flower of the population. The middle class is the independent class of every country; it is the class which comes between the slaves and the slave drivers. I had the honor of presenting a petition from the blacksmiths of this city in reference to the tariff. They complain that the same rate of duty is payable upon the raw material as is payable upon the manufactured articles of their trade. This they claim to be unfair. Now the tailors ask that the

INEQUALITIES OF THE TARIFF

which effect their trade might be removed. There was a difference of five per cent. in their favor, which is now reduced to two and a half per cent. and next year, I presume, this difference will be removed; then we will have no one in the country but the slaves and their masters. The slaves will then become more subservient to their drivers than they have ever been before. Every one of these petitions will be brought under the notice of the government, and if justice can be done by us it will be done. If we do not succeed the blame and consequences will rest upon those who at present hold the reins of government.

Third reading of water company act.

Mr. EMERSON asked leave to allow this bill to be committed to a committee of the whole house, as there were two or three sections which he desired to amend. It was ordered accordingly and the house resolved itself into a committee of the whole upon the bill.

Mr. MARCH in the chair.

The chairman reported the bill with some amendments. The report was adopted, and the bill read a third time and ordered to be engrossed and taken to the legislative council for their concurrence, by Messrs. Emerson and Scott.

On motion, the house then resolved itself into committee of the whole on ways and means.

Mr. GODDEN in the chair.

Second reading of legislative council's bill to amend the criminal law.

HON. ATTORNEY GENERAL—The bill now before us is intended to deal with a certain class of offences, for which the law, as it at present stands, is inadequate and affords no means of punishing this class of offenders. It has reference to servants or sharemen engaged for the fishery, who, contrary to the letter of their agreement, and with the intention of defrauding their supplier, take advantage of the fact, that there is in their possession a certain quantity of the voyage, which it has been their duty to catch; and while the fish is in their possession they convert it to their own use. So that not only is the supplier defrauded out of the amount due upon the goods advanced for the fishery, but the honest servant or shareman may be also a loser. It is clearly a criminal offence for a servant or shareman to deal in the same manner with any other of the suppliers property, such as his boats or nets; but because the fish is in the temporary possession of the person who catches it, it seems to stand upon a different footing from all other property. This is a distinction without a difference. There is no valid reason why the one act—that of making away with boats and nets—should be held to be

A CRIMINAL OFFENCE,

and the other not to be. At the present time, although this offence is not only a breach of agreement and of good faith, the master is to a certain extent at the mercy of the servant. The present bill, therefore, merely proposes to punish either by fine or imprisonment, any person or persons committing this offence of making away with the voyage. A measure of this sort is necessary for the protection of the interests of the honest servant, as well as that of the master. It will strengthen the hands of the latter, and create a confidence between the two, which has heretofore never existed. That is the principle contained in the first section of the bill.

THE SECOND SECTION

is somewhat similar in its object, but it refers particularly to planters who obtain supplies, and who do away with them. The section as it stands is open to objections, and will, no doubt, be modified when the bill goes into committee. I merely mention this now, at this stage of the proceedings, so that it might not be said that in allowing the bill to pass its second reading, we are committing ourselves to the second section as it stands. I beg to move that the bill be now read a second time.

(continued on fourth page.)

LOCAL LEGISLATURE.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

TUESDAY, April 5.

The house met at 3.30.

Mr. CARTY—I beg leave to present a petition from William H. Bagg, and other fishermen of Bay of Islands, praying for the enactment of certain measures to prevent the erection of lobster factories on the West coast. (The hon. member here read the petition.) The petition is largely and respectfully signed, the petitioners numbering one hundred and fifty of the principal fishermen of the place. The petitioners point out that the lobsters are the only procurable bait wherewith to prosecute the fishery during the interval between coming of the caplin and the appearance of the squid, and the exhaustion of this supply of bait must materially hamper, if not prove fatal, to the codfishery during that period. They also draw attention to the fact that the herring fishery has been a failure on those parts of our coast where lobster factories have been in operation, and that Nova Scotia has experienced the same effects from its lobster factories. The petitioners regard the waters of this district as a great food-producing area, which is at present held and enjoyed for the benefit of all, and that to make a large and important industry subservient to a much lesser one would be simply to ignore their common rights, and may prove an injury from which the direct consequences may flow.

Hon. SPEAKER—This petition contains no prayer, and therefore cannot be received by the house.

Mr. MORINE—I beg leave to present a petition from the blacksmiths' section of the Home Industries Encouragement Society, on the subject of the tariff, and ask that it be read. (Here the petition was read.)

Mr. SCOTT—I beg to present a petition from Edward Bennett and John Lindberg on the subject of the tariff. The petition sets forth that they learn that the resolutions introduced by the hon. Receiver General, propose to levy an excise tax of ten cents per gallon upon ales and beers manufactured here. Petitioners consider that as they pay a duty already upon the malt, hops, and other materials used in the manufacture of beers, they cannot afford to pay an excise duty. There are many persons in and out of the house who view with pleasure any additions to the taxation levied upon intoxicating drinks; but there are others who consider that the lighter qualities of beer should not be taxed, believing that if these beers were accessible to the poor at a low price, less of ardent spirits would be sold, and drunkenness consequently diminished. These petitioners pay, in wages alone, some \$14,000 yearly; and they represent that if this excise tax is levied upon their manufacture, they will have to close their breweries. I hope that the house when it goes into committee on ways and means will see the advisability of not putting the local manufacturer at a disadvantage as compared with the foreign brewers. In other countries the materials out of which beers are brewed pay no duty, and the excise duty on beer only amounts to two pence a gallon. We propose to levy a duty of ten cents on the gallon upon locally manufactured beer, a duty which amounts, as I am informed, to 45 per cent. upon the full cost of the article. So long as we have no prohibitory law against the sale of spirituous liquors, I think that the local brewing industry should receive as fair a treatment at the hands of the legislature as the local industries do. I beg to refer this petition to the committee on ways and means.

Mr. O'MARA—I beg to support this petition. The proposed excise duty here petitioned against will, if levied, ruin an industry which gives a large amount of employment. Imported beers only pay 33½ per cent. duty; whilst, I am informed by a prominent brewer, the duty upon the locally manufactured article will amount to 53½ per cent. upon Bavarian beer and 45 per cent. on ale. I think that if the legislature made it practical to supply light beers at a reasonable cost, the principle of total abstinence would be best conserved. Whilst it is lawful to manufacture and sell spirituous liquors, the dealers in these liquors should receive the same equitable treatment that other manufacturers do. When a man has gone to such large expense as Mr. Lindberg has in building a brewery and importing skilled workmen, his trade should not be ruined by the legislature. The local manufacturer should be put at least upon an equality with the foreign manufacturer. I trust this petition will receive the attention its importance deserves.

Mr. MORRIS—If this ten cents per gallon duty be levied, the brewing industry will have to be closed. I do not advocate this petition from a liquor or non-liquor standpoint, but simply from a standpoint of fostering a labor-giving industry. Formerly our light beers were imported from Germany and the United States, but these beers have been almost driven out of the market, by the superior article of local manufacture. The destruction of the industry will seriously cripple various other industries partly dependent upon it. Besides, if the duty is levied, and the breweries consequently closed, \$40,000 or \$50,000 paid as duty upon the raw material used in the manufacture of the beer, will be lost to the revenue. Brewers do not, as most other manufacturers do, receive a drawback upon duties paid upon raw material. I think, then, that the government should not remove the small margin of profit which is left our local manufacturers.

Mr. CALLANAN—It is manifestly unfair, sir, that an excise duty should be placed upon beer, when a duty is already paid upon the material out of which it is manufactured. The excise duty in the old country is two pence per gallon, and there the malt and hops, etc., pay no duty at all. When you add this ten cents per gallon now proposed to be levied, to the duty already charged upon the raw materials, the tax becomes so oppressive that the industry must cease to be prosecuted. Last winter, in a season when labor was scarce, \$800 or \$900 were spent in labor in cutting ice for breweries. These breweries, too, are a great advantage to farmers, as the grains used by them are sold to farmers at a nominal cost for cattle feed, and at a season when cattle feed is scarce.

Mr. EMERSON—I hope the hon. Receiver

General will see his way clear to remove from his resolution this ten cents per gallon duty on beer. I think that the duty paid on the raw material manufacture is sufficient to be levied, and that local brewers should not be put at a disadvantage as compared with foreign brewers.

Mr. SCOTT—I beg to present a petition from the harness makers section of the Home Industries Encouragement Society. The petitioners allege that their trade is being ruined by unfair competition of foreign makers. Upon harness imported a duty of 22½ per cent. is levied, unless the harness is secondhand. Petitioners state that many sets of harness are imported here and smuggled by passing false entries, and that sets of harness are used once or twice and then shipped here as secondhand in order to evade the law. The imported article too, they say, is of an inferior quality though of good external appearance. It appears that there are only twenty men now employed in the harness making trade, while, if

A FAIR REVISION OF THE TARIFF

were made, twice that number could be employed. I would ask that this petition, like the others of a similar nature, be submitted to the committee on ways and means. The petitioners whilst willing to recognize the necessities of the revenue department, are desirous of seeing an increased duty placed on these articles so as not to interfere with the trade. They point out the mode by which the revenue may be increased, and at the same time the consumer will not be obliged to pay a higher price. It is indeed hard on the trade, to find the tariff constructed in such manner as to oblige our operative classes to leave the country. They possess that skill and industry, which are qualities we should be most desirous to see preserved to the colony, and we should not by any act of ours compel them to leave us to seek employment elsewhere.

Mr. O'MARA—In supporting the petition, I trust that the items referred to will receive the best consideration of the committee on ways and means. During the past year, and, in fact, up to the present time, we have witnessed the flower and beauty of our population—our young men and young girls—leaving their homes, separating themselves from friends and kindred, obliged to seek that employment elsewhere, which has been denied them in the land of their birth. I am informed that within a short space of time, about two thousand of our people have left our shores. Most of these parties had been brought up to a trade, and they would have been able to earn their bread in an honorable manner, had the opportunity of doing so been afforded them here. If such an exodus of the population continue, we shall have left amongst us only the idle, and those who are unable to earn their bread. The government, of course, is bound to collect a revenue, but the present adjustment of the tariff compels the poor man to pay as much duty as his richer neighbor. It must be admitted that articles which are imported to be used by our tradesmen here, should have, at least, the smallest possible amount of duty collected upon them. I hope, therefore, that the petition will receive the most favorable consideration, at the hands of the government.

Mr. MORRIS—I feel it my duty to support the petition, coming as it does from a respectable class of men asking that they may be protected in the pursuit of their trade. I hope when the house goes into ways and means that the tariff will be so adjusted that it may lean equally upon all. When the subject of the tariff was before the house last session the discussion that was had upon it was the means of accomplishing much good. I hope a similar result may be attained this session. I will not detain the house at present, but will reserve my remarks until the tariff comes up for consideration.

Mr. GALLANAN—I have much pleasure in supporting the petition of the saddlers in their desire to obtain protection for their trade. Being a mechanic myself, I shall always be pleased to support any measure that will further the interests of the tradesmen of the country. No better class of tradesmen ever entered America than those that have been educated here, and it must make us all feel sad indeed, to see them compelled, through want of employment to leave, particularly, as we know that the labor of each of those men is worth thousands of dollars to the country. The industry referred to in the petition will be small at present, but if the necessary protection be given, a more extended business will be created, and a larger amount of employment given. I do not think it necessary to say anything more at present as I shall have another opportunity of referring to the matter later on.

Mr. SCOTT—I beg leave to present a petition from Patrick Kennedy and others, tailors of St. John's, on the subject of the tariff. This petition belongs to a trade which, it is alleged, had its origin in the Garden of Eden. It deserves the consideration of the house as it comes from a class of men who, by their industry and exertions in the past, built one-fifth of the houses on the north side of Water-street. I believe, that before the fire of '46 there were about three hundred tailors in Saint John's, but at the present time there is scarcely one-tenth of that number, because through the want of employment here, they have been obliged to go and swell the ranks of the American Republic. We find to-day that in one employ in Boston there are no less than 800 Newfoundlanders at work. Being possessed of qualities of honesty and industry, which are typical of the Newfoundlanders, they have recommended themselves to their employers and are thus enabled to obtain continuous employment. At another employ in Boston there are one hundred and fifty Newfoundlanders at work, and, in fact, if we travel about the streets there we will see as many Newfoundlanders as we do in St. John's. Why have people been compelled to go abroad? Because that employment which should have been given, has been withheld from them. There appears now to be no employment for the female portion of our population, except they engage at the fishery, or become domestic servants. It was this want of suitable employment for our females that called forth such a discussion a short time ago, and induced our clergymen to denounce the system of degradation to which females were subjected when at the fishery, upon the coast of Labrador.

(continued on first page.)

LOCAL LEGISLATURE.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

THURSDAY, March 3.

The house met at half-past 4 o'clock.

On motion of hon. Mr. Syme, pursuant to the order of the day, the house went into committee of the whole upon the address. Hon. James McLaughlin in the chair.

Several sections having been adopted, and a motion having been made to raise the committee and report the address.

Hon. A. W. HARVEY said, before it was finally passed, he desired to offer a few observations, partly in reference to the subject matter of the speech and reply, and also in answer to some of the statements made by the hon. Colonial Secretary on the evening before last. There appears to be some misunderstanding between the hon. Colonial Secretary and himself (Mr. H.) upon one matter. That hon. gentleman appeared to think there were two parties in this house, one representing the government and supporting its policy, and the other in opposition. Now, so far as he (Mr. H.) was aware, since the early days of his connection with this body, when the public mind was strongly agitated upon the

GREAT QUESTION OF CONFEDERATION, and party feeling ran high, there has been nothing like two parties in this chamber. Members of council have often freely, and even strongly criticised the policy and acts of the government of the day, but more in the way of suggestion and advice than of partisan opposition. Our hon. president can remember that during the many years he was Colonial Secretary and the mouth-piece in this branch of different administrations, that there never was any exhibition of party feeling, no matter how often members of this body felt impelled to object to many of their proceedings against those governments of which that gentleman had been so prominent and distinguished a member. Much good advice was tendered them from time to time by this body, and had the governments the hon. president represented acted upon the counsel proffered here, it would have been better for themselves and for the country; and they would have bequeathed a record and a memory more valued than that which they have left behind. As regards the Placentia road, about which so much has been said during this debate, the hon. Colonial Secretary appears to have misunderstood the point he desired to make. He had no idea, whatever, of asserting that

had been offered or accepted in regard to the construction of that road. He believed, and was strong in the belief, that the policy being acted upon by the government, in regard to that work, has been pursued in direct contravention of the policy publicly announced by the reform government at the commencement of their administration, which condemned all further attempts at railway construction, and during the last session of the legislature, if there was one point more than another on which the two parties in the lower house disagreed and contended, it was upon this very question of railway building. The principal effort made by the present premier, last session, was directed against what was termed a "railway policy," while on the other hand the strongest effort made by the leader of the opposition was in urging upon the legislature and government the adoption of that policy, the building of a railway; and not to Hall's Bay, be it remembered, but a separate and distinct railway to Placentia. Now, it has been denied by members of the executive, in this chamber, that a railroad is being built towards Placentia while his contention was, and which he desired to prove, that the government have actually undertaken a work and entered upon a policy which last year they solemnly repudiated and were returned to oppose. He was ready to believe that hon. Mr. Ayre, and others of the same mind, are honestly laboring under the impression that outside bargain was made by political parties, the condition of which was the building of this railway; but facts override such beliefs and are too strong to permit people to remain blind to the situation; and to prove that a bargain was made we have but to point to the advancement of the hon. Colonial Secretary. His (Mr. H.) intention in speaking of the cost of the road was, that no ordinary road would

REQUIRE SUCH AN EXPENDITURE, not that it was too much or too little for the work done; but the hon. Colonial Secretary appeared to mistake the point of the argument, perhaps, not seeing the necessity for it, knowing that it was intended for a railway. We have been told by the hon. Colonial Secretary that the amount of money spent upon the road for labor alone was thirty thousand dollars. It has been stated by persons employed on the work that from one thousand to fifteen hundred men were engaged upon the road up to a few days ago. Well, the work commenced at the beginning of November, and the hon. Colonial Secretary has stated that the men for the most part had made good wages. Supposing, then, say two hundred and fifty men have earned four shillings a day, we have an outlay of one thousand dollars a day, which, for the time stated (March 1st), would show an aggregate expenditure for labor somewhat in the neighborhood of one hundred thousand dollars; and the hon. Colonial Secretary, if he investigate the matter, would probably find that sum nearer the correct state of facts than sixty-six thousand dollars, the sum mentioned by him. He (Mr. H.) hoped, for the sake of the public, and the honor of the gentleman (Mr. Burchell) whom the Colonial Secretary has referred to, that the road has not cost anything like

TEN THOUSAND DOLLARS so far as done, though such would appear upon the face of the information in our possession. He reminded the Colonial Secretary that figures do not always turn out as we anticipate, that often when a man undertakes to build a house, he finds before he gets through that he is very much mistaken in his estimate of the cost. However, it was the principle of this matter that he (Mr. H.) found fault with. He condemned in the strongest possible manner the principle of building a railway or any other large works on government account and with government money. No course the government could adopt was more calculated to accomplish the ruin of all classes in the colony, from the fisherman to the merchant. This position he took and advocated when railroad construction was first mooted here, regarded it as tantamount to a criminal offence for a government of a small colony to enter upon a course of action fraught with financial ruin. It involved, too, a principle of reckless expenditure, the example of which would tend to debauch and demoralize a people, who, instead of being instructed in practices of economy, will be led into habits of extravagance that will unfit them for the encounter with the hard conditions of their existence. When they see thousands of dollars wantonly shovelled out by those to whom they should look for examples of economy and thrift, it will not be surprising that the lessons thus taught will have its pernicious influence. How can the financial condition of the colony ever attain to a healthy condition, or continue in it, when the public funds are so ruthlessly squandered? In such courses we may find the true source of impoverishment; and it is not by

THE PALTRY PARSONS of deducting one hundred dollars or fifty dollars from the stipend of a few unfortunate public officials that the effect of this extravagant waste will be counteracted. He would admit that hon. members of the executive in this chamber may have become parties to this reckless procedure of building a railroad on government account without

intending it or being sensible of the influence at work in promoting that and other costly and extravagant projects. That same influence is likely to continue to operate in a like direction and to the public detriment. He (Mr. H.) may not be here another year, but whether he was or not, he hoped the gentlemen representing the government will find themselves in a position to say that no such work as that he condemned is being proceeded with. He, however, thought the danger was still menacing us, and that the same agency that last year proposed the adoption of a railway policy in the lower house, and has had influence enough to carry it against the better opinion of some members of the government, is still industriously active in furthering the same idea as conveyed in his recent address to the electorate of St. John's east. No man in this island knows

THE DANGEROUS CONSEQUENCES

of railway building by the government than the originator of that Placentia line, as the record of the colony would show. In 1880 or thereabouts a joint committee of both branches was formed to consider the proposal to undertake railway construction through the island on government account. On that committee were the hon. Mr. Ayre, Sir W. Whiteway and the nominal leader of the opposition in the house of assembly. After deliberating seven or eight months upon it, the project was dropped for the very good and sufficient reason that must always stand in opposition to any such proposal, that would be unwarrantable on the part of the government in view of its limited financial resources to entertain it. No man on that committee was more strong in depreciation of a government railway than he who has now recommended it to the people of St. John's as a work that should be vigorously promoted whether the fisheries be productive or otherwise. He wished to impress upon the powers that, whatever be the necessity, should similar propositions be again put forward directly, or under the cloak of something else, to set their faces sternly against them, make a determined stand, and so

PROVE THEIR PATRIOTISM

by endeavoring to avert the ruin that must follow in the wake of such policy, or that may have an issue, perhaps within the aims of its promoters, that contemplates shifting the burthen which would become intolerable to us over on the shoulders of some larger country and land us in confederation, a suicidal consummation in his mind. Should public relief works ever again be instituted it would be well worth considering the suggestion to disfranchise those who, unable or neglectful to provide for themselves, become a burthen upon the tax-payers of the community. That course which he approved of would, at least, tend to check imposition, and relieve members and candidates for the assembly from a certain amount of a pressure that is almost impossible to withstand. It is unfair to the representatives of the people that they should be subject to this pressure, unfair to the legislature and unfair to the government, to whom they have to appeal for their unfortunate constituents, who become especially urgent towards the end of a term of an assembly, and in anticipation of an approaching election. These relief works are certainly a form of pauper relief disguised under a false visage, and continued and extended, would EVENTUALLY SWALLOW THE WHOLE BODY POLITIC. We, in this chamber, may not have much influence in checking the growing evil, but we can all lend our aid, both in our legislature and private capacities as citizens of the community to frown down and discountenance, and in every way to repress it; for, depend upon it, it will require united and determined effort to stay the advancement of this corroding system. Now, reverting once more to the Placentia road, in connection with the relief work, he could call to mind that many years ago there was a strong demand, yearly repeated, made upon the government to construct what was termed a great northern mail route, leading to the districts on the northern coast of the island. That work was eventually undertaken, and a large amount of money expended upon it from time to time. Now had the government last fall, instead of throwing away money upon the Placentia line of road, expended it upon this mail route, possibly we should now have a passable road through the country two-thirds of the way to Green Bay, where the greater part of last year's desolation prevailed. Here was an opportunity for the government if they really were solely influenced by a desire to give employment to destitute people. Placentia did not need road communication, as there already exists an admirable road between St. John's and Placentia, needing only occasional repairs to keep it in good working order. Hence the depreciation of that road, by the construction of any other to Placentia except a railroad, which is denied, would be an entire and

UNNECESSARY WASTE of money. The hon. gentleman (Mr. Ayre) said the land upon the Placentia line is good for agricultural purposes. He (Mr. H.) hoped such was the case, but he heard persons competent to judge who had been out on that line say they failed to see any land suited for cultivation there. During this lengthy discussion the Newfoundland railway contract and the judicial decision thereon has been freely ventilated. The hon. gentleman Mr. Cleary, has warmly stood forth in defence of the supreme bench and against the action of the government in appealing from its decision. He thought that hon. gentleman's zeal in behalf of the bench outran his discretion. He (Mr. H.) was not particularly partial to lawyers, and in nine cases out of ten disagreed with them, but what he wished to point out was the impossibility of the course suggested by Mr. Cleary, that the government, if they desired to have a decision from the Privy Council, should have brought the case before it in the first place. The hon. gentleman seemed to misunderstand the nature of procedure in such matters. He seemed to forget in the first place that the government of this colony did not bring forward the suit; that they were the defendants; and secondly, cases are never brought before the Privy Council except an appeal from an inferior tribunal. It was also rather a mistake to suppose, as the hon. gentleman has argued, that our judges were fittest to arrive at a correct conclusion on account of their local knowledge of the circumstances of the case. On the contrary, he (Mr. H.) thought that it would be better they had no such local knowledge which should not be taken into account by or in any way influence a court of justice in deciding points of law and fact. To assume that any such knowledge should sway or influence their conclusions would be casting a grave reflection upon them which we should not attempt. If private opinions entered into their consideration of questions, they would be wholly unfit for the judicial bench. He hoped

THE SANQUINE

views of the hon. the president and Mr. Syme, with regard to the future may be fulfilled, but, so far as his own feelings went, he had his forebodings regarding the result of the bait bill. It was the only trump card remaining in our hand to retard the downward tendency which is so hardly threatening us; and if our hopes are frustrated by its continued disallowance the future looks gloomy indeed. The hon. the president has pointed to the revival of trade in other countries as a hopeful and encouraging sign of better times. But it is right to attribute the improved markets to their true cause; and had it not been that cholera raged in the Argentine Republic causing a temporary severance of trade between it and Brazil, and an exclusion from the latter market of the accustomed supply of jerked beef which had to a considerable extent been substituted by the fish of this colony, thus enhancing its value to the colony, we should not have even this consolation to encourage us. (In 1886 continued.)

A Tea Meeting and Entertainment.

(Under the auspices of St. Thomas's Branch)

C. E. T. S. AND WOMAN'S ASSOCIATION,

—WILL BE HELD IN THE—

British Hall, on Tuesday Eve., 19th inst.,

[Tea on the tables at half-past 6 o'clock.]

Tickets 2s. each, to be had from Mrs. A. C. P. Wool, Mrs. Thos. Winter, Mrs. Chas. Gear, Mrs. H. W. LeMessurier, the Misses Clift, Austin, C. Simms, and Messrs. T. Dowden, H. Y. Mott, John Chaplin, G. W. Udle, H. R. Hayward, or ap13,w,f&n W. R. STIRLING, Sec. Com.

A Few Lots of Land for Sale.

THE SUBSCRIBER HAVING LATELY bought out all Grove Farm (with the exception of "Pleasantville"), now offers all that large field opposite "Pleasantville," and extending to the river on the western side, in small or large lots to suit purchasers, on long leases or to sell as fee-simple. These being the finest lots ever offered so near the city—within fifteen minutes walk or four minutes drive. Apply to

J. S. SIMMS,

Com. Merchant.

or to W. WOODLEY,

Grove Farm.

ap13,tf

FOR SALE!

The Schooner

"Snowdrop," 20-07 TONS.

Built in Bonavista Bay, 1884; a most desirable vessel for fishing and coasting. Will be sold cheap. Apply to

ap13 1w HENRY LeMESSURIER & SON.

A FARM SERVANT.

Of Sober and Industrious habits.

None others need apply. Address "A.B.C." COLONIST office. ap4,1.eod

TO LET.

South - Bank - Cottage,

Situate on Southside Waterford Bridge River—Near Syme's Bridge.

Contains 8 Rooms.

Apply to JAMES B. SCLATER, 151, Water Street.

For sale by the Subscriber.

Pipes. Pipes.

Just received, per ss "Austrian" from Glasgow,

T. D. PIPES,

Woodstock Pipes, Catamaran do

—AND—

ASSORTED FANCY PIPES.

JOHN J. O'REILLY,

ap9 290 Water St., 43 & 45 Kings' Road

FOR SALE.

That Desirable Detached Freehold Residence

Situate on Monkstown Road, and at present occupied by G. H. DICKINSON, Esq. For particulars apply to

John T. Gillard,

ap9,1w Broker.

M. & J. TOBIN,

Have just received, ex ss Austrian,

200 pkgs. No. 1 White Lead

—AND A VARIETY OF

Colored Paints in tins—1-lb upwards

—ALSO—

Paint, Varnish and other Brushes.

together with a general assortment Hardware, Cutlery, &c. Selling at lowest cash prices.

170 and 171 Duckworth-street (Beach.)

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Just Received,

—BY—

RICHARD HARVEY

129, Water Street, 129.

Linoleum Floor Canvases,

(3 yds wide—2s 6d)

LADIES' JERSEY JACKETS,

(very cheap)

LOT CHEAP DRESS GOODS,

ap7 (4d per yd—in all colors)

Papers - Room - Papers.

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RICHARD HARVEY,

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5000 pcs Room Paper,

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Borderings to Match.

—ALSO—

LOT PAPERING CALICOES—very cheap

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English Green Peas, English Split Peas,

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Canadian Round Peas.

JOHN J. O'REILLY,

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Select Story.

PUT ASUNDER.

BY THE AUTHOR OF "UNDER A SHADOW."

CHAPTER XXVII.—(Continued.)

"LADY DENHAM'S MASQUERADE."

The only person who seemed to recognize Lady Castlemaine was Lady Heathers.

"I should know you," she whispered "where others would fail; you are taller than most of the ladies present, and I should know you anywhere by the carriage of your head. I shall not betray you," she added, "though I am going to take advantage of the masks and speak my mind to several people to-night."

"That will not be an unusual luxury for you," was the laughing reply.

"It will be in the fashion. I shall do it to night," she answered. "I think the chief beauty of a masquerade is that for once one may say just what one likes."

No one else seemed to recognize Lady Castlemaine. As the hours passed the scene grew more brilliant; the lights seemed to grow brighter. The scenes were like Fairyland; an artist who could have sketched some of those groups, would have made his fortune by the beauty of his paintings.

There was one group that drew much attention; Undine in her white dress and her white water-lilies contrasting with Mary Stuart, in her rich velvet dresses; the Venetian noble in his superb costume crimson velvet and point lace.

They were only together for a few minutes, but no picture could have been more beautiful; as the dancers danced together, as the different groups formed and reformed, it seemed as though all the different colors of the rainbow met, and broke up, and broke away into a thousand gleaming lights and shades; where the radiant Snow Queen stood, or danced, or sat she seemed to make the light brighter.

The Knight Templar walked about restlessly; he had not yet penetrated the secrets of the different disguises. His attention had been drawn for some time to the Snow Queen; he half-imagined that it must be Lady Castlemaine—she was tall, and had such a peculiarly proud carriage of her head.

He smiled as he thought to himself that it was hardly wonderful that he should not know her when her face was hidden, for all the time he had passed with her had been spent in watching the perfection of that face.

If it were Lady Castlemaine, he resolved upon beguiling her into a long conversation with him. He would persuade her to go into the conservatory, where the moonlight was brighter than the faint glow of the lamps, and he would see if the future held any hope for him.

He seemed to have come to his senses with a sudden shock. It was characteristic of him that the first great, real love of his life should be for the wrong person. He never thought of checking or controlling his love because Lady Castlemaine was married. Marriage, the sanctity of married life, the holiness of the marriage tie, had never formed the slightest barrier between him and desire. He hardly gave it a thought. It was the first time in his life that he had fallen deeply, passionately in love, all his other pursuits had been fancies—the foolish pursuits of pretty faces; this was a very different matter. The pride and the coldness of Lady Castlemaine only deepened his love.

If she would have flirted with him, have encouraged him, have given him smiles in return for his profuse compliments, all would have been well, but she was "a goddess in the clouds." She liked talking to him, she considered him a great hero, she enjoyed his stories and his anecdotes, she thought him one of the most distinguished of men, but she never deigned even to listen to compliments, implied flattery, or implied love-making. It was that that made the pursuit of her all the more piquant to him.

The man who had broken so many hearts, who had ruined so many homes, who had blighted so many lives, the man who had forgotten that the true test of a soldier is not only his bravery in the battlefield, but his reverence for women—this man had fallen in love with one whom he could never marry.

CHAPTER XXVIII.

PICTURES FROM THE MASQUERADE.

Picture the first—A group of tall, slender palms in the background, nestling at their feet a group of rich Indian blossoms, scarlet in color, shaped like a bell, fragrant with rich odors, that belonged to flowers of the East. A group of tall white orchids on one side, a magnificent mass of stephanotis on the other, between a prettily covered iron seat. On it sat the beautiful figure already known through the room as Dawn, in the charming blush of pale rose and gold, and a tall, aristocratic figure in the dress of a Venetian nobleman.

Lord Castlemaine not only had no taste for flirtation, but he despised it; he considered it, and had the frankness to say so, always the refuge of a weak mind.

"When a woman have few charm of mind," Lord Castlemaine was accustomed to observe—"when she lacks intelligence, wit, and poetry, she takes to flirtation, because she can do no better. When a man lacks brightness and intellect, he does the same."

Flirtation was fault which he had never been guilty, and for which he had little toleration.

There was no trace of it in his manner now, as he leaned over the seat, talking earnestly to Dawn.

A faint like reached them, and it came filtered through the white orchids; sweet sounds reached them, the "Sweet-heart Waltz" was being played in the ball-room, and from the fernery came the sound of the rippling water as it fell from the rocky stones to the mossgreen below.

"I can not imagine who you are," he said, "that you can say such a thing to me, above all other men."

"Have you no idea who I am?" asked a low voice, the sweetness of which was disguised by a faint whisper.

"Not the least, but I should say from your observation to me that you can not know much of me, and that you know still less of my affairs."

"So you imagine," said beautiful Dawn. "Is there nothing familiar either in my face or figure?"

"He looked at her curiously.

"The light is so faint," he said, "and you speak in a whisper. No, I have not the least idea who you are."

"I am surprised," she said; "yet I have lived in the world long enough not to be surprised at anything. Do you think any disguise would prevent you from knowing your own wife?"

"No, none," he replied. "But then, you see, she is my wife. That just makes the difference."

"And I ought to have been," thought beautiful Dawn to herself, "I, and no other."

If you do not know me," he said, "it was a startling remark to make; if you do not me, the remark is even more strange."

"I am not quite sure," she said, "if I remember what my remark was."

"So much the better," he answered. "It shows, at least, there was no meaning in it."

"Will you mind telling me what it was?" she asked, slowly.

"You said that I was happily married—yet I had not married the one woman in the world that loved me best."

She drew a beautiful bough of the white orchids to herself and bent her face over them.

"How sweet they are!" she said. "I am sure that orchids must have grown in the garden of Eden."

"Never mind the orchids," he said, drawing the white bloom from her. "What did you mean?"

"Give me your hand," she said. "Nay, draw of your golden brodered glove, or it will be of little use to me."

He did so, and placed before her a strong, supple white hand—the clean, honest hand of an upright man. She touched it with hers.

"Let me see it more plainly," she said, parting with the other hand the branches of the orchids.

She looked at it long and steadily. The sweet, sad music of the "Sweet-heart Waltz," came from the ball-room and the ripple of water from the fernery; there were no other sounds. It seemed to her that he must hear the beating of her heart. She had never held his hand in her own so long before.

(to be continued.)

Notice to Mariners

The New Fog Horn,
(OFF GALLANTRY)

now located North of Hunter's Island (Ile aux Chasseurs), at a distance of about 50 yards from the Shore, will play from the 1st of March next every time FOG AND SNOW will make it necessary.

The Sound will last for Six Seconds, with an interval of One Minute between each blast.

February 2nd, 1887.4f.

Bankers Attention.

SPECIAL ATTENTION WILL BE paid to the CURING and SHIPPING of one or two Bankers' Fish, at a convenient

PORT IN BONAVISTA BAY, where two Ice-Houses will be kept during the coming season.

Apply at this office. feb23.4f

FOR SALE.

SHARES

in the Union and Commercial Banks.

Apply to

A. G. SMITH & CO.

jan12

Notice to Bankers—Charts.

Banks of Newfoundland,
(on a large scale).

This Chart shows the whole of the Banks, from the Flemish Cap to the entrance of the Gulf of St. Lawrence, with plans of the principal harbors, with book of directions.

Belle Isle to Cape Cod and the Banks of Newfoundland. A large Chart, especially useful to Bank Fishermen, as it shows the Flemish Cap—the most eastern known bank—with plans of harbors, accompanied with book of directions.

Also, in stock, the following Sheet Charts: Newfoundland, on 2 sheets; St. Genevieve bay to O. ange bay and Straits of Belle Isle; Cape Onion to Harebay; Orange bay to Gander bay, including Notre Dame bay; Gander bay to Cape Bonavista; Cape Bonavista to Bay Bulls; Bay Bulls to Placentia; Placentia to Burin harbor; Burin harbor to Devil bay, including Mi. que. Islands and Fortune bay, &c., &c.

J. F. Chisholm.

mar15

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ONE GOOD SOUND HORSE,

(suitable for any work.)

—ALSO—

One - Double - Carriage,

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A NEW DWELLING HOUSE

on Duckworth Street, in central position.

The House has water and sewerage attached, and will be disposed of at a low figure.

Apply at this office.

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(UNDER CONTRACT WITH GOVERNMENT FOR CONVEYANCE OF MAILS.)

WINTER SERVICE, 1887.

S. S. Newfoundland
will sail on the following dates:

FROM HALIFAX.	FROM ST. JOHN'S.
TUESDAY, February 1st	MONDAY, February 7th
" " 15th	" " 21st
" " March 1st	" " 7th
" " 15th	" " 21st
" " 29th	" " 4th
" " April 12th	" " 18th

The Newfoundland's sailings from Halifax connect with steamers from Liverpool, Jan. 20th, Feb. 3rd, Feb. 17th, March 3rd, March 17th, and March 31st.

SHEA & CO., Agents.

jan21.1mf.3f

D. M. BROWNING, M.A.,
Attorney - and - Solicitor.

Office: McBRIDE'S HILL.

feb19.7i

Just Received,
and for sale by the Subscriber,

Raper's Navigation

[LATEST EDITION.]

CARRETT BYRNE.

Store opp. New Post Office.

feb21.3f,fp,21,24&28

PROFESSOR BENNETT'S BAND will play at the City Rink every evening and Saturday afternoons, during the skating season, (ice permitting). The ice is now in fine condition, and likely to continue so.

jan11

J. W. FORAN.

DANCING CLASSES

MISS FISHER will commence her Dancing Les-on immediately after Easter Particulars as to terms and hours of holding the Children's and Adult Classes may be ascertained by calling upon her at TREMONT HOTEL. ap23.3i

NOTICE.

LADIES and GENTLEMEN who have Skat-s at the City Rink, are requested to call for them To-morrow or Saturday, between the hours 10 and 12 o'clock, a.m., otherwise we will not be responsible.

J. W. FORAN.

The Fishermen and Sailor's Home.

DUCKWORTH STREET, ST. JOHN'S, N. F.

This Institution has been opened expressly with the view of accommodating Fishermen and Sailors—visiting St. John's.

With Comfortable Board and Lodging or Meals,
AT A REASONABLE PRICE.

Great care has been taken in fitting up the Home to ensure those who may use it, receiving every satisfaction: and it is hoped that residents of the Outports, when visiting St. John's, will make a point of seeing for themselves the advantages it offers.

One of the Fundamental Rules of the Home is, that it shall be conducted on "Non-Sectarian and "Temperance" principles.

FOG HORNS.

"Encourage - Home - Industry."

WE HAVE MUCH PLEASURE IN PLACING IN THE MARKET A CHEAP Fog Horn, which will do the work equally as good as any other in the country.

Also, Anchor Lights, Side Lights, Stoves, and all other Gear in our line suitable for Bankers.

For which we trust to receive a share of the Spring's Trade.

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R., R. & C. CALLAHAN.

T. & J. GRACE,

360, Water Street, 360

Beg to announce that they have received, in addition to their large stock of PROVISIONS and GROCERIES, a lot of

VERY CHOICE HAMS.

Also, Preserved Mackerel, Salmon, Oysters, Lobsters, Sardines,
Corn, Bran, &c.

Which they are selling at LOWEST CASH PRICES, wholesale and retail.

feb16

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THE NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE

Insurance Company.

[ESTABLISHED A. D., 1803]

RESOURCES OF THE COMPANY AT THE 31ST DECEMBER, 1882:

I.—CAPITAL	£3,000,000
Authorized Capital.....	2,000,000
Subscribed Capital.....	500,000
Paid-up Capital.....	

II.—FIRE FUND.	
Reserve.....	£544,576 19 11
Premium Reserve.....	362,188 18 3
Balance of profit and loss act.....	67,895 12 6

III.—LIFE FUND.	
Accumulated Fund (Life Branch).....	£3,274,835 19 1
Do. Fund (Annuity Branch).....	473,147 8 2
	£3,747,982 2 3

REVENUE FOR THE YEAR 1882.

FROM THE LIFE DEPARTMENT.

Nett Life Premiums and Interest.....	£469,075 5 8
Annuity Premiums (including £108,392 2 4 by single payment) and interest.....	124,717 7 1
	£593,792 12 9

FROM THE FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Nett Fire Premiums and Interest.....	£1,157,077 11 3
	£1,750,866 7 4

The Accumulated Funds of the Life Department are free from liability in respect of the Fire Department, and in like manner the Accumulated Funds of the Fire Department are free from liability in respect of the Life Department.

Insurances effected on Liberal Terms.

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mar6.7ey.

GEO. SHEA,
General Agent for Newf.London and Provincial
Fire Insurance Company,
LIMITED.

All classes of Property Insured on equitable terms.
Prompt settlement of losses.

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Agent for Newfoundland.

LONDON & LANCASHIRE
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Claims paid since 1862 amount to £3,461,563 stg.

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THE COLONIST

Is Published Daily, by "The Colonist Printing and Publishing Company" Proprietors, at the office of Company, No. 1, Queen's Beach, near the Custom House.

Subscription rates, \$3.00 per annum, strictly in advance. Advertising rates, 50 cents per inch, for first insertion; and 25 cents per inch for each continuation. Special rates for monthly, quarterly, or yearly contracts. To insure insertion on day of publication advertisements must be in not later than 12 o'clock, noon.

Correspondence and other matters relating to the Editorial Department will receive prompt attention on being addressed to

P. R. BOWERS,

Editor of the Colonist, St. John's Nfld.

Daily Colonist.

FRIDAY, APRIL 15, 1887.

TAXES ON FOOD.

IV.

The excuse given for the increase of the duties on the chief articles of food is, that a greater amount of revenue can be obtained in this manner, more easily, than in any other practical way. This is not a sound principle, because if it were it would justify an exorbitant impost on flour, for instance. The people must have flour, as evidenced from the annual importation of 300,000 barrels. Yet, only six per cent. on its valuation is imposed; why, because the fear of making that article cost too high to the consumer, prevents the enforcement of the principle of taxing articles simply because they would yield a revenue. And here we must point out some of the singular and unjust anomalies of the tariff. Flour, as we observed, is taxed only six per cent on its "official valuation," whilst potatoes, an article of general consumption, or perhaps we would be more correct in saying, should be an article of general consumption, is taxed 50 per cent. on their first cost. Oats, an article used by those who can afford to keep horses, is only taxed at the rate of 12 per cent., and so on, through several other articles in the imports. The government may have been justified this year, in trying to get the sum of \$1,190,000 out of the customs' revenues; but it would be advisable, this session, to readjust the tariff, so that it would bear more equitably on all classes, encourage or foster home industries, and help to make the poor man's molasses, potatoes tea and salt, as cheap as they can possibly be made.

But the readjustment of the tariff, will not suffice of itself to remedy the financial difficulties under which the country labors. The affairs of this country cannot be administered, as they have been for several years past, on a revenue derived almost solely from customs' duties. The expenditures, for the current year are estimated at \$1,277,245; and though the pruning knife of retrenchment might lop off several thousands of dollars yearly, yet the increased expenditures for education, postal services, opening up of new roads, interest on railway extension will require in future an expenditure far in excess of the amount estimated for this year's public service. The government of the country have no enviable task before them. The wheels of administration are clogged by the conservatism, or rather foggyism of many who dread to make such changes as have been successfully tried in other countries. It would not be advisable, however, to enforce any plan of direct taxation, unless the request for it comes from the people themselves; and this they will have to have to request, when they are shown that it is absolutely necessary; and would be for the general good. In the meantime what ever can be done in the way of retrenchment should be done this session.

1. The matter of public printing should be considered, and all printing, including the Royal Gazette, should be put up to tender as is the case in the maritime provinces of Canada.

2. The expense of the constabulary of this colony is so great that it should be dealt with immediately. Is it not a scandal that a country which can only afford \$120,000 a year for education, expends \$70,000 a year for police? Can no curtailment be made in this expenditure? At the present time the inspector receives \$2,000 a year, and allowances, being \$960 more than his predecessor received. Since the late efficient inspector left, three sub-inspectors (new offices) have been created; one at Harbor Grace, at \$1,240; two at St. John's—one at \$790, and another at \$600. Impartial observers assure us that the police force was more effective under the late inspector, than it is at the present time. This country, with its finances not in a flourishing state, and with a large percentage of its people, in a poor condition, is saddled with \$20,000 a year more for police now than it was a few years ago, when the government and the people were in far better pecuniary circumstances. The company of cavalry is a useless force and it should be abolished.

3. There is also room for retrenchment in the cost of legislation; and in the administration of public affairs, to which we will refer in a future issue; in the meantime, if due economy be practised in the way above suggested, the tax curse on the poor man's food can be removed.

The steamer *Portia* sailed for Halifax and New York this morning.

KITCHENS AND WAGES.

"Nothink ails me," said Joe, the London Arab, in *Bleak House*, "but that I don't know nothink, an' starvation." A Nihilist formula in most expressive English! And this formula puts the case of many American citizens clearly and briefly before the world. We have had our share of labor troubles, and the irritation which they produced has set our thinkers ruminating on causes. Many have concluded that the workmen are ignorant of the best methods of serving their own interests, and must suffer accordingly until knowledge comes to them. Very few have thought what starvation might have to do with chronic discontent and dangerous agitation. We class ourselves with the few. The people who dig for a living no doubt suffer from ignorance, but that they are thereby driven to desperation has never yet been proved. It has been our experience that the multitude bear with many annoyances and privations that are bearable. Only when the stomach is deprived of bread and the body of warm covering do they rise up in anger against their condition.

It looks communistic to assert that in prosperous America there is considerable starvation. But starvation is of two kinds—the direct process which destroys life within a fortnight, and the indirect which tells only upon a generation. To live, labor, and bring up children on food without nutrition, in clothes that give no warmth, and in houses which afford only sham protection, is to live and labor in a starving condition. It is not tolerable. Men can bear patiently almost any suffering except that of hanging over a precipice suspended by a hair. And this is the condition of thousands in America, who know not what fate to-morrow holds in store for them. They rarely know what it is to be comfortably clothed, housed, and fed; their children rarely feel that supreme physical happiness. What is this but slow starvation? And where is the wonder that the multitude roughly kick against so unnatural an agony? The starving of a generation is not so tragic as the starving of a man, but its results are quite as painful.

Rev. Henry Ward Beecher is the mouthpiece of a class who believe that workmen waste in their kitchens what might be a provision for rainy days and old age. He has told his congregation so many times, and very emphatically repeated his conviction last November. There is no doubt that many influential people hold the same opinion. They have never been in the kitchens of workmen long enough to study the methods of the poor, but authorities who have been there found some extravagance and much wastefulness. Perhaps in many instances these faults have existed. Perhaps the workers are wasteful at times. We have found them inclined to extravagance rather than to waste, but at no time have we discovered that their extravagance brought upon them the destitution which now prevails among them. Nor do we think that eminent clergymen are justified by the facts in preaching the theory of wastefulness as a cause of present suffering among workmen. The savings of past years would certainly aid them in a period of hardship; but savings have nothing to do with the justice of the rate of wages, and if these are not always up to the proper mark—i. e., a fair return for the work done—it takes, but a short time to diminish the savings. Whatever may have been the faults of the workmen in the past, it is now certain that a large and increasing number do not receive a wage which allows of waste, extravagance or economical saving. It is this number which suffers, and to say that they suffer from their own ignorance is to make a false statement, and err most sinfully.

(to be continued.)

ARRIVAL OF THE SCHR. "SUSANNA."

She Picks up a Wrecked Crew.

The schr. *Susanna*, of Trinity, Captain Alexander Ploughman, arrived here this morning from the ice with 300 seals. She brought in the crew of the schr. *Bellerophon*, Capt. Hellier, of Twillingate, belonging to Messrs. Waterman & Co., which vessel was lost on the fifth of April. Capt. Ploughman did not leave Trinity till the 25th day of March. He struck the seals on the 28th, about 180 miles east-north-east of the Funks. A heavy sea was running amongst the ice from the day the seals were struck, and it was with great difficulty the 300 were procured. On the fourth of April the sea increased and fears were entertained that the sides of the vessel would be driven in. They saw another vessel about a mile away. They came safely through the night, but on looking towards the schooner which was seen the day before, they saw her flag hung out as a signal of distress. The *Susanna's* crew went towards the schooner to render any necessary assistance. On reaching her they discovered that the schooner was the *Bellerophon* and that her bows had been broken in by the ice. She sank in a short time, but not before the crew had saved their clothing. They were taken on board the *Susanna* and treated with the utmost kindness by the Captain. The *Susanna* endeavored to get clear after picking the men up, as with the

increased 17 men to her crew, her stock of food would not hold long. She did not however get clear till the 11th, Monday last, since which time she has been coming here. It was the intention of Capt. Ploughman to land the wrecked men at Twillingate or some place in the neighborhood, but he could not do so and came to St. John's. The wrecked men were on board the *Susanna* this morning but expected to be sent to the Seaman's Home during the day.

THE OPERA "SORCERER" LAST NIGHT.

The "Sorcerer" was a great success last night. The parts were well sustained and the choruses excellently rendered. The Sorcerer, J. W. Wells, Esq., was delightfully ludicrous, and Dr. Alexy looked the country rector to the life. Alexis Pointdexter acted with his usual good taste and redeemed his voice. Mrs. Partlett was a delicious old lady, and few but the lady who played the part could have done so well. Mr. Barron's rendering of the "Gentleman of the old school" was good, and showed a true conception of the character. Miss Fisher was the same as usual, though the oftener one hears her, the more one likes to. The opera will hardly be as popular as the "Mikado," it not being so catchy, the hits and satire more remote and not so easily appreciated. We would suggest that more local allusions would improve the text and bring the satire more home to the audience. A crowded house should greet the talented performers to night.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

AN ALL NIGHT SESSION.

On yesterday the house went into committee on the hon. Attorney General's resolutions to prevent the sale of intoxicating liquors. The hon. member for Bay St. George (Mr. Carty) occupied the chair. The hon. Attorney General moved his resolutions, and spoke for an hour and a half. At 8 o'clock, on motion of Mr. O'Mara, the debate adjourned until Monday next.

Mr. Morine rose and proposed that the committee on supply and report progress, and that no more supply items be passed till the accounts for road expenditure during 1886 be placed on the table, and the payments under which they were made during the months of January and February 1887. He based the contention of the opposition on the fact that the position of voting supplies for 1887, before we had a full account of last year's expenditure, the liabilities of the colony, and its general financial condition, was a ridiculous one, and contrary to all precedent in the house. He and his colleagues were, therefore, led to the course of this opposition as a duty they owed the state. He spoke from eight, till a quarter to twelve, after which Mr. Murphy took the floor and spoke till a quarter past two. Mr. Bond followed till five o'clock, when Mr. Morine took the floor and continued speaking till eight. The latter gentleman might still be speaking were it not for the fact that at this hour he received the happy announcement of an increase in his family. At this hour our reporter calmly meandered into the land of nod, and might still be dreaming the happy hours away did not a poke in the ribs from the big stick of Mr. John Holly awaken him at high noon. The committee will sit again to-night, and a lively discussion may be expected.

Correspondence.

The Editor of this paper is not responsible for the opinions of correspondents.

SHIP-BUILDING IN NEWFOUNDLAND.

(To the Editor of the Colonist.)

DEAR SIR,—In perusing the *Colonist* of the 12th inst., I saw in your correspondence column a letter from Bay of Islands, giving us information of what is doing there, that it may interest us to hear that the enterprising L. Carter, Esq., is building a fine schooner of so many tons, suitable for bank fishery or general trade, and that also he will launch this spring a fine modelled vessel of 200 tons, the frame of native juniper, hardwood planked, and copper fastened; but this enterprising gentlemen, after framing those several with native juniper, had to import from Shelbourne, N. S., Mr. M. McKay, as builder, to show the natives of Newfoundland how to build craft for the bank fishery. We thank Mr. Carter very much for his kindness in affording to us Newfoundland natives so much information. But who built the fine ship *Mary Hounsell*, *Gauntlet*, *St. Filan*? and the builder was not imported; he was as free from duty as many more from behind the hills of his native land. The Indians of old Terra Nova must feel grateful to those Bay of Islanders to show them how to build fishing craft, or any other craft for the trade of the country. But "Blo-Mi-Don" might spare his trouble to show us his way to build craft. We always build our own canoes. Thanking you for your space, I remain yours respectfully, BEOTHIC.

His Excellency the Governor did not take passage in the *Portia*, as he intended.

The steamer *Curlew* arrived at Placentia at 10 o'clock last night, and left before daylight this morning, bound west.

CARBONEAR AND THE ROAD BOARD.

(To the Editor of the Colonist.)

SIR,—Those few days past the talk around town was of certain parties who were about to petition against the present road board of Carbonear, and many were on tiptoe of expectation that at last there would be a raid on Tantmany, but it appears the ring silenced them. In this district of Carbonear, between the main lines and local roads, officers, chairmen and overseers, etc., having their pluck and pull, out of the grant of the peoples' money, that it is time there should be a change.

Last year there was a wharf built at Crocker's Cove, which was in charge of a member of the board, whose horse hauled the sticks out of the woods; and hauled most if not all the stone for the wharf, leaving but a few days work for the slaves, aye, the very slaves, for whose benefit that money was granted, and not to put into the pockets of a wealthy planter, but to tide the people over a long, hungry spring.

Wharf No. 2, built in Carbonear beach, superintended by a tradesman, a well-to-do sailmaker and also superintended by a leading cooper.

Now I don't mean to say superintendent No. 1's horse hauled all the timber and stone, but you may rely on it superintendent No. 1's horse was not in the stable all the time.

But we have another superintendent on Heart's Content main line to half way house, with two horses of his own employed, and two small boys to drive them, receiving full pay—two boys who are not able to tip the loads, so that when they would be drawn to the place of deposit, they would cry, "I can't tip the load," and forthwith they would go and call one of the workmen, who would, perhaps, have to leave his work, and walk perhaps a quarter of a mile in some cases to tip the loads, for the superintendent's young hopefuls.

Then we have superintendent M. H., a clerk of the peace, but whether he claims remuneration for his services I have no means of knowing at present; but this much I do now, that when the people come to settle up with him, not him alone, but others, ask the question: "Where will you have it?"

Knowing well the question was superfluous, and why the workman knows well were the superintendent wished him to take it up, and if he doesn't know, he will the next time there is work to be done.

Truly, they aid the Carbonear road board well when they come to the conclusion that they will not fill up the vacancies caused by the departure of Captain Pike for America, and the death of Mr. James Keough—nor would they wish to have the vacancies filled up.

Perhaps it would not be out of place to offer a suggestion to our member (the hon. Surveyor General), in this, his first year of office, to introduce a bill to have members of the road board elected yearly by the people whom they are supposed to represent, and whose money they have in charge. Yours, etc.,

ONE OF THEM.

A TRIBUTE TO CARDINAL GIBBONS.

ROME, April 4, 1887.—The Polygnot Academy in honor of Cardinal Gibbons was held to-day. The exercises opened with a triumphal hymn and chorus especially composed and conducted by the Rev. Francisco Borghi. This was followed by a Latin address from the Rev. Mr. Mooney, of Chicago; a solo by George Lyons, of Boston; an Italian address by Frederick Rooker, of Albany; an English address by Mr. Riordan, of Baltimore; a concerted piece, "Oremus pro Pontifice Nostro Leone," by the Rev. Francisco Borghi; the "Star Spangled Banner" and chorus, and a French poem by Henry Newey, of New York. The finale was a chorus composed by the Rev. Francisco Borghi.

Cardinal Gibbons sat on a chair under a canopy of purple velvet and crimson silk. Among those present were Archbishop Carr, Bishop Keane, Monsignor Smith, Stonor, Campbell, O'Brien, O'Connell and Corrado, Major Huntington, Henry Cassel and Mr. Gerry. Cardinal Langenieux was present a short time, and congratulated the students.

YOUNG AND SINCERE.

At the conclusion of the exercises Cardinal Gibbons, with marked emotion, expressed his keen appreciation of the tribute paid him. He said that the tribute came from the students hearts—from hearts that were young and filled with sincerity and devotion. The students were destined to be co-workers in the vineyards of the Lord in their glorious country, their absence only enhanced their affection for it. Their studies in Rome, far from absorbing, would strengthen their love of their country and their religion would intensify, elevate and ennoble their patriotism. In the American people, composed of various European nationalities, one of the most gratifying features was the rapidity with which these became assimilated and welded together, forming a united whole, so that after the first or second generation nearly all traces of the old nationalities disappeared.

TO SPREAD THE FAITH.

The American students in Rome would return

home with their minds filled with knowledge and their hearts with faith to work amid the sixty millions of people that form one united country, strong and indissoluble. In conclusion he said:—"You, as students and likewise as a band of brothers, will return, having one faith, to aid in planting and spreading that faith and in time to take our place in the great work of the Lord."

PARNELL INTERVIEWED.

HE TELLS WHAT HE THINKS WILL HAPPEN IN IRELAND IF THE COERCION BILL PASSES.

NEW YORK, April 8.—The *Tribune's* London special contains an interview with Parnell. In answer to the question, "what do you think will happen in Ireland if the coercion bill passes?" Mr. Parnell replied. "I hope it's evil designs will be foiled. Hitherto a coercion act has always blooded up landlords to evict, and evictions, unfortunately, have always brought crime in their train. The reason that last winter was so quiet was because the landlords gave concessions. The moment my bill was thrown out the Cork landlords held a meeting. Mr. Penrose Fitzgerald, who moved the rejection of my bill in the house of commons, urged them to reduce their rents, so as to prove that my bill was not needed. The cue of the Tories then was to govern Ireland as they vaunted they could do at the general election, without coercion and without home rule. In order to falsify Gladstone's prophecy government supplemented voluntary action of Cork landlords by bringing pressure to bear on refractory rack-renters through the agency of county court. Judge Curran, Gen. Buller and Captain Plunkett. When you add to these exertions the actions of Mr. Dillon and O'Brien in working the plan of campaign, the influence of which extended to the estates far beyond the radius of those on which it was adopted, you will see what a powerful machinery there was in operation to bring rents, to check evictions, and to prevent crimes. Now, the landlords and the government are on a different tack altogether. They have grown desperate, and are fighting for their existence, the government preparing wildly to coerce, and the landlords to evict."

LOCAL LEGISLATURE.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

TUESDAY, April 5.

(continued from first page.)

MR. SCOTT—We can very well allow the second reading of the bill to stand over till six months hence. It seems as if the hon. gentlemen, who compose the legislative council, want us

TO FORGE NEW CHAINS

to bind the unfortunate fishermen of this country. They want us to put an end to the principles of justice which we obtained years ago. From the days of the fishing admirals, it has been conceded, that a man is entitled to the fish, which he draws out of the water. By the laws, human and divine, a fisherman is entitled to the fish which he catches. In other countries the tiller of the soil is specially favoured, and the highest authority in both church and state assert, that the first fruits belong to him. Now, who is to decide whether their servant or shareman is attempting to defraud his supplier or not. It may be that he has found that he can dispose of his labor at a higher figure, and to better advantage, to some other person than the party who has supplied him. The suppliers cover the risk of dishonesty as well as all other risks by their excessive prices. If merchants do not take sufficient care but scatter their money broadcast, why should the legislature step in to protect them. I understood that the act

OF ABOLISHING ARREST FOR DEBT

was introduced for the purpose of restricting the credit, but now we find we are asked to strengthen that system by supports that it never had before. I feel bound, therefore, to give this bill my most strenuous opposition, and I can never consent to a principle that denies a man the right to dispose of his own produce.

(to be continued.)

LOCAL AND OTHER ITEMS.

Variety minstrel practice this evening at half-past seven o'clock.

The *Neptune*, Capt. Blandford, arrived from the ice at 1 o'clock to-day with 7,300 young and 1,000 old seals.

THE FOOD QUESTION—The article commenced in another column on the food question, is taken from the current number of *The Catholic World*, one of the best of the great magazines, and is written by the Rev. J. Talbot Smith. It is worthy of careful perusal.

DEATHS.

BRENNAN—At three o'clock this morning, after a lingering illness, Peter Brennan, Esq., a native of County Kilkenny, Ireland, at the advanced age of 98 years. Funeral on Sunday next, at 2.30 p.m., from his late residence, Mundy's Pond road. LAIRD—Last evening, Jennet Walker, aged 81 years, relict of the late James Laird, and only surviving daughter of the late James Johnston. Funeral on Sunday at 3 p.m., from her late residence, Cathedral Hill.

LOST.

LOST OR MISLAID, A Savings' Bank Book, No. 12,278. The finder will be rewarded by leaving the same at office of this paper, ap6/2w/81p